

# News

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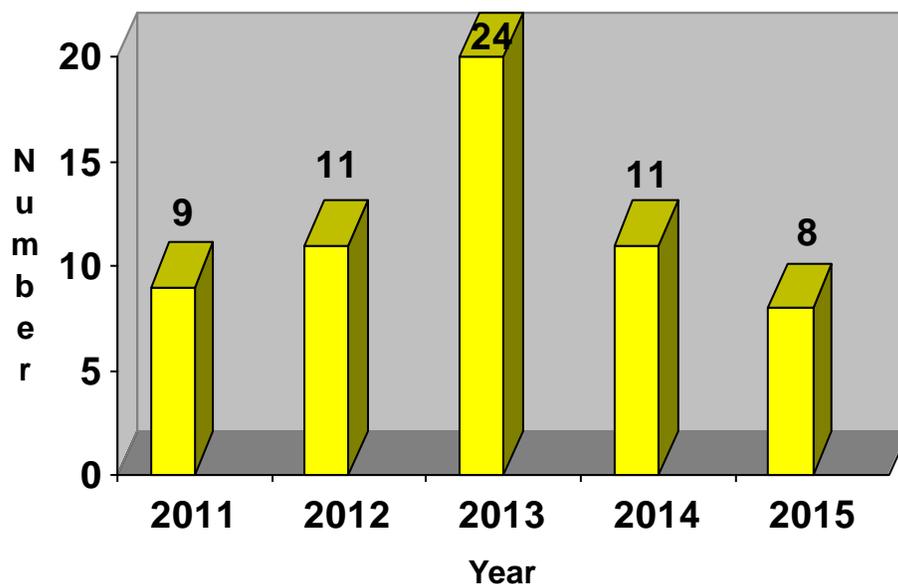
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## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WORKPLACE FATALITIES, 2015

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Fatal work injuries totaled 8 in 2015 for the District of Columbia, according to the District of Columbia Department of Health's Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The 2015 count is close to the total in 2011. Violence and other injuries by persons or animals and falls, slips and trips were the leading cause of on-the-job fatalities during 2015 in the District of Columbia, with three deaths each or 75 percent. The service providing industry accounted for 63 percent of the total workplace fatalities in the District of Columbia.

**Chart 1. Fatal Occupational Injuries in the District of Columbia, 2011-2015**



## **Key Characteristics of Fatal Work Injuries in 2015 in the District of Columbia:**

- Men (5) accounted for 63% of the work-related fatalities in the District of Columbia in 2015. Violence and other injuries by persons or animals and falls, slips and trips made up the majority of these fatalities.<sup>1</sup>
- Three of the fatalities were caused by violence and other injuries by persons or animals and three of the eight fatalities were caused by falls, slips and trips.<sup>2</sup>
- Workers from the 25-34 year age group accounted for three work-related fatalities in the District of Columbia, representing 38 percent of the work-related fatalities in the District of Columbia in 2015.
- Seven of the workers who died on-the-job in the District of Columbia worked for wages and salaries. Service providing incidents (which include information and professional and business services) and violence and other injuries by persons or animals and falls, slips and trips accounted for five of these deaths.<sup>3</sup>
- Seventy-five percent of the workers who died on-the-job were Black, African American (3) and White, non-Hispanic (3).

## **TECHNICAL NOTES**

### **Background of the Program**

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), part of the BLS Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS) program, compiles a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the U.S. during the calendar year. The CFOI program uses diverse state, federal, and independent data sources to identify, verify, and describe fatal work injuries. This assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

Beginning with 2009 data, the CFOI program began classifying industry using the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 2007). Industry data from 2003 to 2008 were classified using the NAICS 2002. NAICS 2007 includes revisions across several sectors. The most significant revisions are in the information sector, particularly within telecommunications. For more information, go to <http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm>.

For technical information about and definitions for the CFOI program, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS web site here: [http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9\\_a1.htm](http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9_a1.htm).

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<sup>1</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

<sup>2</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals; falls, slips and trips.

<sup>3</sup> May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

<sup>4</sup> Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.